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REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1910

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1910

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Phoenix, Ariz., September 15, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, showing the condition of the affairs of the Territory and its progress and development during the year ended June 30, 1910.

The prosperity which was so marked during the year covered in my last report has continued, and each of our important industries—farming, stock growing, and mining—have had a satisfactory growth, which has resulted in a substantial increase in the taxable wealth of the Territory. The people of the Territory as a whole have reason to congratulate themselves on the progress made during the year and the prospect for even greater advances during the coming year.

STATEHOOD.

In my annual report for 1909 I expressed the hope that an enabling act admitting the Territory into the Union as a State might be passed by the present Congress. That hope was realized by the passage of the act of June 20, 1910. In accordance with the terms of this act, on June 28, 1910, I ordered an election of 52 delegates to a constitutional convention to form a constitution for the proposed State of Arizona, to be held on September 12, 1910. In the proclamation calling for said election there was specified the apportionment of delegates to the various counties of the Territory as made by the governor, chief justice, and secretary of the Territory on June 25, 1910.

The act requires that the convention shall meet on the fourth Monday after the election of delegates, which will be on the 10th day of October, 1910. Assuming that the convention will not be in session longer than thirty days, I estimate that the election on the adoption or rejection of the constitution which shall be framed by the convention may be held by January 15, 1911, and if the constitution be adopted, it may be in the hands of the President and of Congress for approval in time for their action thereon before the end of the present Congress. If this program shall be carried out there is every reason to expect that the new state government will be in operation by the end of the present fiscal year.

We anticipate such benefits from admission that the prospect of any considerable delay or the possibility that the constitution which may be adopted may not be approved are matters of grave concern to the people of the Territory.

POPULATION.

The census of 1910 shows the population of the Territory to be 204,354. The immigration to the Salt River Valley and other agricultural sections of the Territory continues to increase at a satisfactory rate. The prospect of early statehood has had a perceptible effect in increasing the number of homestead entries not only in sections where irrigation is practical, but also in those localities where it is possible to grow crops by dry-farming methods. The subdivision of the lands in the Salt River Valley into small holdings is proceeding at a satisfactory rate and the farming population has been added to considerably during the year.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Under the general supervision of the board of control the Territory maintains a prison, an asylum for the insane, an industrial school, and a home for aged and infirm pioneers (now under course of construction), and a university and two normal schools.

TERRITORIAL PRISON.

Since my last report the new prison at Florence has been completed and the prisoners have been successfully removed from Yuma. The new prison is admirably adapted for the safe, sanitary, and economical keeping of its inmates. It is equipped with its own electric-light plant, water works, sewer system, laundry, hospital, cold-storage and ice plant, and arrangements are now under way to bring under cultivation almost forty acres of land which will enable the prison to raise practically everything required in the nature of vegetables or feed for stock. There are now under construction two additional buildings similar to the present radial sections which will provide additional cell room and larger quarters for laundry and store room. These buildings are a part of the original plan for the prison, but their construction has been withheld until the present time as they could be more economically built after the removal of all the prisoners from Yuma to Florence.

The use of prison labor in the construction of the new prison and the Gila River bridge has proved a successful experiment. Labor thus furnished, while voluntary on the part of the prisoners, has in the main been satisfactory and there has been little or no trouble in maintaining discipline and in guarding the prisoners while at work. For each day's labor credit is given of one day on each man's term, and the experiment has illustrated the value of regular employment in the management of prisoners confined in penal institutions.

In spite of the fact that the Territory practically maintained two institutions for the first quarter of the past year and that it was necessary to employ extra guards for the work in and around the new prison and on the Gila River bridge the cost of maintenance shows a decrease from the last report, as will be seen from the following comparative statement:

Comparative statement of expenses of territorial penitentiary for the fiscal years 1909 and 1910.

	Fiscal year ended June 30—	
	1909.	1910.
Gross expense	$125,910.96	$115,456.24
Total earnings	11,464.01	12,779.31
Net expense	114,446.95	102,676.93
Salaries and wages	49,669.72	46,758.48
Maintenance and repairs	76,241.24	68,697.76
Gross per capita cost	302.7848	296.5381
Net per capita cost	275.2068	263.71
Gross daily per capita cost	.8295	.8124
Net daily per capita cost	.7539	.7224
Average attendance	415.858	389.347

On June 30, 1910, there were in the territorial prison 437 prisoners; there were received during the year 256, of which 35 were United States prisoners; there were discharged during the year 328, as follows:

By expiration of sentence	52
By commutation of sentence	138
By parole	31
By pardon	5
By escape	5
By execution	1
By death	4
By order of Supreme Court	2

Of the inmates on June 30, 1910, 434 were men and 3 were women, and by race they were classified as follows:

Whites:	
Males	145
Females	1
Mexicans, males	236
Negroes:	
Males	29
Females	1
Japanese, males	2
Indians:	
Males	21
Females	1
Chinese, males	1

TERRITORIAL ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

During the year a new hospital building at the Asylum for the Insane was completed, furnished, and occupied, relieving to a large extent the crowded condition of other buildings. At the present rate of increase in the population of the institution further additions will soon be necessary, and unless some provision is made in the near future it will be necessary to again utilize the old basement wards, which are wholly inadequate.

The institution is equipped with an up-to-date cold-storage and ice plant installed during the past year. As in the case of the prison, much of the work of construction has been done by the inmates of the institution, who have rendered efficient service of benefit alike to themselves and the institution, and an extensive garden has been

brought into cultivation by the inmates under the direction of a competent gardener, which furnishes the institution with much of its table supplies and feed for the stock.

The number of inmates in the institution on June 30, 1910, was 376; of these, 290 were males and 77 females. There were admitted 141 new patients during the year and 3 were returned from parole and 1 from escape. Thirty-four patients were discharged as cured, 10 were paroled, 41 died, and 5 escaped.

TERRITORIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Conditions at the Territorial Industrial School are practically unchanged since my last report. There has been but a slight increase in the number of inmates, the record now showing 62 pupils, of which 58 are boys and 4 girls.

While the equipment of the school is wholly inadequate and its surroundings not well adapted to its purposes, the progress of the inmates during the year has been marked. Particular care is taken to safeguard the health of the inmates, and the year's record shows but little sickness. The success of the management in the reformation and training of the youths committed to it has been highly gratifying and warrants the installation of a more complete equipment, including shops, etc., to afford instruction along practical lines. I do not deem the present site a proper one and believe the institution should be moved into a farming community, where these things could be provided for and a broader range of instruction made available.

CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

There is no public building within the Territory to which the people may point with greater pride than the Capitol Building, yet it is rapidly becoming inadequate. For the past year it has been crowded to its utmost capacity, every room being occupied, including many of the committee rooms of the legislative halls. Some steps should be taken in the very near future looking to the erection of another wing on the rear of the present building.

With each year the grounds become more extensive as well as more attractive, and sufficient provision should be made for their maintenance and continued improvement in the future.

PIONEERS' HOME.

Complying with the provisions of chapter 23 of the session laws of 1909, the site offered by Hon. Frank M. Murphy, of Prescott, for the erection of a home for the aged and infirm pioneers was accepted by the Territory and the erection of a suitable building commenced.

The site is beautifully located in what is known as the Murphy Park, Prescott, and lies on the crest of a hill overlooking the city of Prescott and the surrounding country. The building is to be a brick structure of granite foundations, with side porches on the first and second stories, modern in every respect, with hard-wood floors throughout, running water and steam heat in every room, an infirmary, lounging rooms, a library, cold storage, servants' quarters, and ample accommodations for about forty inmates. The construction and design

of the building are such as to admit of extension from time to time as the population increases, it being possible to enlarge it to twice its present capacity.

W. S. Elliott, of Prescott, is the architect, and Henry Rockmark, of Prescott, the contractor. Maj. A. J. Doran, of Prescott, has been placed in charge of the work as superintendent of the construction, and upon the completion of the home will have full supervision of its maintenance.

The Territory is indebted to the officers and people of the city of Prescott and the board of supervisors of Yavapai County for the assistance they have rendered to the board of control.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

In efficiency and in the facilities afforded for the higher education of our youths the University of Arizona ranks with the most advanced educational institutions in the country. It is prepared, in addition to the ordinary academic courses, to furnish those leading to the degrees in mining engineering, metallurgy, and civil engineering. The faculty is composed of teachers of the highest standing in educational work. The equipment is of the best and is ample for the requirements of advanced work in all departments of science. The student registration for the year was 113 for the college proper. A class of 10 was graduated, 4 taking the degree of bachelor of science in mining engineering, 1 bachelor of science in mechanical engineering, 3 bachelor of science, and 2 bachelor of philosophy.

With the extension of the high-school system in the Territory the university is becoming more and more a recognized part of our system of public education and a larger percentage of high-school graduates are entering the university than formerly. This justifies the hope that the attendance of students from the Territory will soon be commensurate with the cost of its maintenance and the efforts made heretofore toward the building up of the institution.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The two normal schools maintained by the Territory, one at Tempe and the other at Flagstaff, show satisfactory increases in attendance over 1909. At the Tempe Normal School there were enrolled 226 students. In the training-school department there were enrolled 176 pupils, making a total enrollment for the school of 402. The graduating class numbered 21. The faculty is composed of 20 teaching members besides a librarian and secretary. During the year a building to be used for a gynasium and auditorium was completed. There are now nine buildings on the campus, and the total valuation of the buildings, grounds, and other property of the institution is $346,000. At the Flagstaff school there was an enrollment of 68 students during the year. The graduating class numbered 8. The faculty consists of 8 members, 4 men and 4 women. The Flagstaff normal maintains each year, beginning in July, a summer session, the cool climate of Flagstaff permitting school work through the entire year. The enrollment for the summer session was 48.

A high percentage of graduates of both institutions engage in teaching. They have no difficulty in securing positions—in fact, the supply is not equal to the demand.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The report of the superintendent of public instruction for the Territory covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, shows a satisfactory growth in all branches of our educational system. The last school census shows a school population of 38,791, an increase of 2,062 over the previous year. Manual training and domestic schools have been established in several counties of the Territory, with good results. During the year the territorial board of education adopted a new course of study for use in the primary and grammar schools and also a uniform course of study for high schools. In this way a consistent course of study from the primary schools up through all the grades leading to the Territorial University and to the normal schools has been established. Much attention has been given by the territorial board of education to the matter of school hygiene and sanitation. The board has been working in conjunction with the territorial board of health looking to the adoption of rules and regulations governing these matters.

Each year a joint teachers' institute, under the management of the territorial teachers' association, is held during November. At the last institute held in Phoenix there was an attendance of more than 500 teachers, every section of the Territory being represented.

During the year an educational publication known as the Arizona Journal of Education was started in the interest of our public schools. This publication promises to serve a useful purpose in advancing the standard of teaching and in increasing public interest in our home educational institutions.

The following summary of school statistics and school data is taken from the report of the superintendent of public instruction:

School statistics, 1909 and 1910.

SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Number of children:		
Between 6 and 21 years of age	36,729	38,791
Between 8 and 14 years of age	19,317	19,481
Native born, native parents	21,422	22,777
Native born, one parent foreign	4,038	4,638
Native born, both parents foreign	7,154	7,359
Foreign born	4,082	4,002
Enrolled in the public schools	27,639	30,099
Enrolled in high schools	969	1,213
Attending private schools alone	1,770	2,014
Who have not attended any school	10,083	9,913
Average daily attendance on the public schools	17,863	19,144
Average daily attendance on the high schools	743	950
Percentage school population enrolled	75	80
Percentage of enrollment in daily attendance	64	66

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS.

School districts	319	332
New school houses built	16	25
High schools (special law)	11	14
Grammar schools	208	228
Primary schools	474	508
Volumes in school libraries	32,841	36,956

School statistics, 1909 and 1910—Continued.

TEACHERS.

	1908–9.	1909–10.
Male teachers employed	122	142
Female teachers employed	671	709
Teachers holding first-grade credentials	502	587
Teachers holding second-grade credentials	233	203
Average monthly salary:		
Male teachers	$104.64	$107.18
Female teachers	79.61	80.95

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

Applicants for certificates on examination	237	219
First-grade certificates issued on examination	31	26
Second-grade certificates issued on examination	119	85
Life diplomas granted	7	11
Educational diplomas issued	4	5
Certificates granted to graduates of universities, etc	16	47
Manual training certificates issued	8	13
Certificates granted on life diplomas from other States	28	48
Certificates granted on state normal diplomas	94	113
Graduates of territorial normal schools:		
Tempe	50	23
Flagstaff	7	8

Total receipts and expenditures of school moneys for the year ended June 30, 1910.

1. Balances, July 1, 1909:	
(*a*) Unapportioned county school fund, including salary, expense, and reserve	$60,280.71
(*b*) School-district funds	87,369.10
(*c*) Building funds	67,224.98
(*d*) Miscellaneous funds	57,550.96
Total school funds on hand July 1, 1910	272,425.75
2. Receipts:	
(*a*) Territorial fund	64,715.14
(*b*) County school taxes	499,745.19
(*c*) School (poll) taxes	80,831.11
(*d*) Licenses, fines, and other sources	48,416.81
(*e*) Special tax for maintaining school	57,276.45
(*f*) Sale of bonds, etc	259,655.16
(*g*) Miscellaneous sources	124,470.75
Total receipts, including balances	1,407,536.36
3. Expenditures:	
(*a*) School maintenance	695,106.15
(*b*) Building purposes	183,604.69
(*c*) Miscellaneous purposes	107,019.26
(*d*) From contingent, expense, and salary funds	14,898.27
Total expenditures	1,000,628.37
4. Balance, June 30, 1910:	
(*a*) Unapportioned county school fund	81,624.79
(*b*) School-district funds	103,072.04
(*c*) Building funds	146,318.08
(*d*) Miscellaneous funds	75,893.08
Total school funds on hand June 30, 1910	406,907.99

School property and bonded debt.

Valuation of lots, buildings, and furniture	$1,612,225.87
Value of libraries	27,531.53
Value of apparatus	48,896.00
Total value of school property	1,688,653.40
Bonded debt of districts	1,213,197.84

HISTORIAN.

Realizing the importance of collecting and perpetuating existing data needed for compiling an accurate and comprehensive history of Arizona, the legislature created the office of historian, and during the past year extensive research has been carried on and marked progress made in the work.

IRRIGATION.

The dam at Roosevelt is to all intents and purposes completed. Some work at the top and on the approaches remains to be done. The late winter floods were smaller than usual, so that comparatively little water was impounded, yet this water has been of such immense benefit during the year as to prove beyond question the efficiency of the dam. The impounded water supplementing the normal flow of the Salt and Verde rivers has enabled the farmers in the Salt River Valley to grow the largest crops on the largest acreage in the history of the valley.

The precipitation on the watershed of Salt River tributary to the dam is usually light in the summer, but heavy in the winter season. If the normal precipitation in the shape of rain and snow should occur during the next winter, no apprehension need be felt that any shortage of water should occur in the Salt River Valley for many years to come, if ever.

The Reclamation Service during the year began the construction of the siphon under the Colorado River which is needed to carry the water from the Laguna dam on to the Arizona side for use on the lands below Yuma. This work is proceeding somewhat slowly, but it is hoped that it will be completed early during the year 1911.

Crops generally throughout the Territory have been good, especially in the irrigated sections. Prices of farm products have been high, with a tendency to increase rather than decrease, so that farmers have greatly prospered. Prices for land under ditch with water rights have increased somewhat, yet, on the whole, everything being considered, have not been inflated beyond their true value measured by their earning capacity.

FRUIT GROWING.

The winter of 1909–10 was the coldest for many years. Some damage was done to young citrus trees and to the fruit, but on the whole the Territory suffered less in this respect than did the citrus-fruit growing sections of California. The experience of the year has demonstrated that in the Salt River Valley the orange section is much larger and more extensive than was heretofore thought to exist. Owing to the early frost, a smaller crop of oranges and grape fruit was harvested than in 1909, but the prices received were satisfactory. A large acreage was planted during the spring, and this acreage would

have been largely increased had it not been for the difficulty in securing trees for planting. Year by year the mountain valleys and uplands adapted to apples, pears, plums, and other fruits are being utilized, so that the fruit industry continues to increase in importance and to be more generally followed as a means of profit throughout the Territory.

OSTRICH RAISING.

The past year has shown a marked increase in ostrich raising in the Territory, there being now considerably over 6,000 birds in the Salt River Valley, constituting more than 80 per cent of all the ostriches in the United States.

The fact that ostrich raising was begun in the Territory in 1892 by the importation from California of about 20 birds and has in less than twenty years grown to such vast proportions demonstrates the adaptability of climatic and feed conditions to this industry. The record of hatching during the past few years has equaled any reported from South Africa and has far surpassed that of any other ostrich district.

The profits of the business under such conditions are large. The birds are plucked every eight months with an average yield from full-grown birds of 1 pound of feathers per bird to each plucking, a value in the market of $25 to the bird. The annual cost of running ostriches in the Salt River Valley is about $10 per bird. The principal food is alfalfa, and at least 5 grown birds can be supported to the acre of alfalfa.

This promises to be one of the most important industries in the Salt River Valley and other localities similarly situated, and the profits realized are such as to attract capital to the business.

THE LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY.

The live-stock industry of the Territory has had a satisfactory year, particularly as regards prices. In some parts of the Territory range conditions have not been good, owing to the unusual cold of the winter extending late into the spring with light rainfall. This condition was especially hard on those sheep men who brought their flocks from the northern part of the Territory onto the desert north and east of Phoenix.

The secretary of the live-stock sanitary board in his report for the year suggests that losses on cattle ranges for the most part are due not so much to lack of feed as to a scarcity of drinking places. Cattle in a period of comparative drought congregate in the vicinity of tanks and other watering places, which results in an exhaustion of the feed at such places. In this connection I desire again to call attention to the pending bill, known as H. R. 12425, introduced by Mr. Cameron, Delegate in Congress from Arizona. This bill is one which is intended to relieve such a situation as that mentioned above. It has the approval of the territorial live-stock sanitary board and of cattle men generally throughout the Territory. The bill provides for the location and entry for well purposes of 40 acres of land not chiefly valuable for some other purposes, such lands to be paid for after the completion of the well at the rate of $1.25 per acre. It is hoped that Congress will give this measure early and favorable consideration.

The live-stock sanitary board in its report voices what I believe to be the prevailing sentiment among range stock men of the Territory in favoring the leasing of public grazing lands by the United States Government under such terms as will admit of and encourage the improvement and conservation of the range by lease holders.

It is gratifying to be able to report that through the concerted action of the Interior Department and the Department of Justice a satisfactory adjustment and arrangement has been made permitting the maintenance of the quarantine fence around what is known as Slaughter's range in Cochise County.

It has become apparent that some plan for fencing the Roosevelt reservoir must be adopted to guard against serious loss occasioned by cattle bogging in the mud flats along the borders of the reservoir. An examination is being made of the subject by the live-stock sanitary board with a view of ascertaining the location and extent of such fence and its probable cost.

LIVE STOCK AND SHEEP SANITARY BOARDS.

The live-stock sanitary board has jurisdiction to enforce quarantine regulations, rules looking to the protection of the public from diseased and unwholesome meat products, the protection of the range interest from theft, and, in general, to exercise supervision over the range-stock interests of the Territory. The enforcement of quarantine regulation is under the management of the territorial veterinarian.

The sheep sanitary commission of the Territory reports that the condition of the sheep on the range as regards scabies infection was more favorable than ever before. The commission reports that the moving of flocks from winter to summer ranges in the spring and their return to the winter from the summer ranges in the fall is a great assistance in the eradication of the infection, inasmuch as this movement results in a more frequent dipping of the flocks.

During the year the Secretary of Agriculture by order released from federal quarantine restrictions all of Arizona except Apache and Navajo counties in so far as interstate movement of sheep is concerned.

ARIZONA FAIR COMMISSION.

The Territory maintains a fair, which is held at Phoenix in November of each year. The grounds on which the fair is held were acquired during the year so that the Territory now holds title to the same. The fair is each year becoming more attractive and enlisting greater interest on the part of the people of the whole Territory. The exhibits, especially in the line of live stock, are remarkable for their high class, variety, and size.

HORTICULTURAL COMMISSION.

The importance of the work of the commission to the fruit industry of the Territory can scarcely be overestimated. The legislature, in providing for the commission, appropriated the sum of $3,000 to pay the expenses of the work of the commission for each of the years ended June 30, 1910, and June 30, 1911. Notwithstanding this small

appropriation the report of the commission shows that the benefits realized from the year's work have been most gratifying in the protection of orchards already planted and in preventing infected trees from being introduced. So far our orchards have been comparatively free from destructive pests. Some damage has been done to apple orchards in sections of the Territory by the wooly aphis. Experimental work has been done by the entomologist of the commission to determine the best method of destroying the pest. The results thus far are promising. The most serious pest so far established in the Territory is the coddling moth, which has attached in places to apple and pear orchards.

The citrus orchards have thus far escaped serious infection from destructive scale. During the year shipments of orange trees from Florida have been found in some instances to be infected with mealy bugs. The consignments found to be infected were destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the law. It is to be regretted that a larger appropriation is not available to the commission, so that it may carry on its work of investigation and also its experimental work so as to give the largest measure of protection possible within the scope of its authority conferred by the act creating the commission.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

During the year the work of the station has been conducted along established lines of experimentation. The offices, laboratory, and greenhouses are located in the university buildings at Tucson. Experiments in cultural work and sheep breeding are conducted upon the station farm near Phoenix. Date palms imported from the old world are grown at Tempe on lands containing alkali, which are thus especially suited to their growth. At Yuma on the bottom lands subject to overflow from the Colorado River, an intensive garden for purposes of demonstration is operated. In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture a large range reserve is maintained under fence near Tucson. Experimental dry farms near Douglas and Snowflake are in operation. The attempt is thus being made to cover problems in agriculture embracing a variety of soils, climate, and water supply commensurate with the varied agricultural resources of the Territory.

The work of the experimental station is made available to the public through bulletins issued from time to time for distribution to the farmers throughout the Territory. Members of the station from time to time deliver lectures at farmers' institutes on the various subjects embraced within their work.

Prof. R. H. Forbes, the director of the experimental station within the Territory, estimates that the potential water supply for purposes of irrigation, including the ordinary flow of the streams, storage, and subterranean waters available by means of pumping, at approximately 4,393,000 acre-feet annually, sufficient to permit of the intensive farming of over 1,000,000 acres of land. This estimate does not include small pump-water supplies supplementing dry farming at higher elevations. The disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, for all purposes from the federal and territorial appropriations amounted to $35,529.17.

TERRITORIAL HIGHWAYS.

During the year the actual work of the construction of a system of territorial highways was begun and prosecuted with vigor. The money raised by the levy of the territorial road tax for the year 1909 did not become available until the end of the calendar year, and, hence, little but preliminary work was possible until the beginning of the present calendar year. During the year approximately 700 miles of road were surveyed under the direction of the territorial engineer. These surveys followed in general the course of the two territorial highways which were designated by the board of control last year. One of these, beginning at the town of Douglas, runs in a northwesterly direction through Bisbee, Tucson, Florence, Mesa, Tempe, and Phoenix, and from thence north over the Bradshaw Mountains into Prescott, and thence runs east, crossing the Verde River near Camp Verde into the Mogollon Mountains, and thence runs north through Flagstaff to the Grand Canyon. The other highway, beginning at Yuma, runs approximately east through Phoenix, Tempe, Mesa, Globe, and along the Gila River to Clifton and Morenci, with a branch of the latter road running south from a point in Graham County through the Sulphur Springs Valley to Douglas.

It has been the policy of the board of control to begin actual road work at points where the greatest immediate benefits may be secured. A contract was let for the construction of about 32 miles of road between Roosevelt and Globe. About 20 miles of this road was completed at the end of the calendar year. The cost of this will be approximately $2,000 per mile.

A contract was also let for the building of 13 miles of road beginning at Prescott and running south along the west slope of Mount Union. Being in a mountain region, the cost of this road therefore is necessarily high, being approximately $3,000 per mile.

Both of these roads furnish object lessons of what may be done in the matter of road making and illustrate the value of scientific road building under the authority of the Territory and the great benefit which is to be derived from the completion of the scheme of roads proposed to be constructed.

The Territory is constructing a bridge across the Gila River near Florence, the site of the territorial prison. This bridge is of the type known as the girder type of T-beam construction of reenforced concrete. It will be 700 feet long, having 4 main beams or girders of 14 spans of 50 feet each, resting on concrete piers which, in turn, are founded on 30-foot piles.

Actual work was begun on the bridge about the 1st of April. It has progressed sufficiently to indicate that it will be completed by the 1st of November of the present year. The bridge will afford passage from the Arizona and Eastern Railway across the Gila River to the prison. The necessity for the constructon of the bridge for this purpose was so great that the board of control considered it necessary to push its construction in advance of the beginning of actual road building on that part of the north-south highway of which it will be a part.

Plans and specifications have been made for the building of a bridge across the Verde River in Yavapai County on the proposed north-south highway leading from Prescott to the Grand Canyon. This

bridge will have a length of approximately 300 feet and will be built on lines similar to the Florence bridge.

Under the law the board of control directed the territorial auditor to levy a territorial road tax for the year 1910 in accordance with the following list:

Apache	$0.05	Mohave	$0.05
Cochise	.25	Navajo	.05
Coconino	.25	Pima	.25
Gila	.25	Pinal	.25
Graham	.25	Santa Cruz	.05
Yavapai	.25	Yuma	.25
Maricopa	.25		

The plans of the board for the expenditure of the money to be realized from the foregoing levy call for actual road work in each of the counties in which any part of the designated highways is situated. While it will undoubtedly require many years to complete the building of the highways contemplated, yet by the wise selection of points at which work is to be done and the construction of necessary bridges travel along the course of the proposed highways will be possible and made comparatively easy long before the actual completion of the roads.

NATIONAL GUARD.

During the year the regimental organization of twelve companies of infantry became complete, so that now our military organization consists of twelve companies of infantry and one squadron of cavalry. The organization consists of 50 officers and 703 men. The regiment is divided into three battalions of four companies each. During the year Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, retired, was detailed for duty to the guard and appointed inspector-general with the rank of colonel. In August, 1909, a rifle team, representing the national guard, competed at Camp Perry and won thirty-first place among 48 teams, landing at the head of the "C" class. This year a team competed at Camp Perry and stood in the twenty-third place, thus having made a very considerable advance in standing in the list of the competitors.

During September the guard, under command of Colonel McClintock, held an annual encampment at Camp Sloan, near Prescott, with good results in the matter of discipline and experience in battalion drill and field practice.

On account of the rapid growth of the guard its equipment is incomplete, the allotment for that purpose falling short of the requirements. Armory accommodations are entirely inadequate and this should be remedied as soon as possible. On the whole the Territory has reason to be proud of its national guard.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Under the law creating the Arizona railway commission its powers are limited to investigating the modes of operation of all schedules of rates and charges of all common carriers of freight and passengers doing business in the Territory, and should the commission discover that any such tariffs, schedules of rates and charges are discrimina-

tory, excessive, unreasonable, or in violation of the act to regulate commerce it is made its duty to seek a correction of the same from the common carriers which may be at fault in the matter, and, failing to secure proper adjustments, to bring such matters before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission has no power to fix rates nor to issue orders in connection therewith. Acting within the circumscribed authority given by the act, the commission has secured during the year reductions in passenger rates of 1 cent per mile on the Arizona and California, the Bradshaw Mountain, the Prescott and Eastern, the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix, the Maricopa and Phoenix, the Phoenix and Eastern, and the New Mexico and Arizona railroads. It has also secured important reductions in freight rates to and from Globe, on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway. It has also secured reduced local rates running from 8 per cent to 32 per cent in class rates from practically all the lines in the Territory.

At the suggestion of the commission the Southern Pacific Railway has made a reduction of about 25 per cent in interstate class rates between El Paso, Tex., and Deming, N. Mex., and all stations on its lines in Arizona. The El Paso and Southwestern Road has made a reduction of about 30 per cent in its rates between El Paso and Arizona stations. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe roads have given assurances that marked reductions will be made between Los Angeles and its Arizona stations, and between Albuquerque, N. Mex., and its Arizona stations. Substantial reductions of commodity rates have resulted from the reductions referred to above between the same points.

The commission has also secured the establishment of uniform rates on coke from Colorado ovens to points east of Benson on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It has also secured reductions in rates on carload lots of material removed from Yuma to Florence for use on the new territorial penitentiary at that place.

An adjustment was secured by the commission of alleged unfair discrimination made by the El Paso and Southwestern Company in favor of El Paso in the matter of rates on shipments of fruit to Bisbee, the railway company having agreed to remedy the cause of the discrimination. Other adjustments were secured on complaints of various shippers at Safford and Florence.

Formal complaints have been instituted against the Wells, Fargo Company to secure a reduction of express rates from eastern and western points to Phoenix for race horses participating in the exhibitions at the annual fair; also, to obtain a reduction in express rates, so as to make such rates throughout the Territory conform to those to and from Phoenix, Tempe, and Mesa as established on the order made by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A complaint has been prepared for presentation before the Interstate Commerce Commission to secure a reduction of rates on flour and meal from Santa Fe stations in Colorado to Clifton.

On June 6, 1910, the Interstate Commerce Commission rendered a favorable decision in the case of the Maricopa County Commercial Club against the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railway Company et al., affecting class rates from points in eastern defined territories to Phoenix. The decision will become effective on December 1, 1910. By its terms it applies only to Phoenix, yet the principle

decided will apply to all points in the Territory, so that it is the expectation of the commission that the railways affected will adjust class rates from Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City to all shipping points within the Territory so as to conform to the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In connection with the work of the railway commission it may be of interest to note that the total railroad mileage within the Territory is 2,041.02 miles. There were constructed in the Territory during the year 215.153 miles, not including spurs, switches, and private lines.

MINING.

The output of the mines of the Territory for the year 1909, as shown by the verified statements filed with the territorial auditor, exceeded somewhat that of the year 1908. This output was as follows:

Copper	pounds..	297,702,940
Gold	ounces..	132,278.849
Silver	do....	2,347,709.315
Lead	pounds..	2,153,102
Zinc	do....	6,053,145

The gross value of this product was $42,946,745.19. It will thus be seen that Arizona still leads all the States and Territories in the production of copper.

The principal copper-producing mines for the year were the same as those for 1908, and but little change occurred in the relative output of each. A great deal of exploration work was done during the year at Miami, near Globe, and an enormous tonnage of low-grade ores of commercial value has been exposed in this field. The Miami Copper Company has completed the first two units of its mill of 1,000 tons each and is at work on the third. At Ray the work of exploring the ore bodies by means of churn drills has proceeded with satisfactory results. At Kelvin a 5,000-ton concentrator was begun and is being rapidly constructed. It is expected that this plant will be in operation early in the year 1911. At Swansea, in Yuma County, the Clara Consolidated Mining Company has completed its smelter and is about ready to begin producing. At Humboldt, in Yavapai County, after a closing down of more than two years, smelting operations have been resumed. At Tombstone the work of unwatering the flooded workings has been successfully prosecuted. In Mohave County the Gold Roads mine and the Tom Reed mine have completed their milling plants and have greatly increased their production. Both properties promise to be among the great gold mines of the country.

Although the year has been one of comparatively little activity in the matter of prospecting, and in the search for new ore bodies, satisfactory results have, for the most part, followed such work as has been done. While prospecting for copper will be inactive probably until stimulated by a higher price for copper, there is every indication of a renewed activity in gold mining. There has recently been opened up near Bowie, in Cochise County, marble quarries said to be the equal of any in the world in the extent of the deposits and quality of the marble. Some shipment of this marble has been begun and the industry promises to be an important one.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of vital statistics, under an act passed by the twenty-fifth legislature, was begun on July 1, 1909, and has been carried on successfully in almost every county in the Territory, resulting in a registration of nearly 90 per cent of the deaths and a somewhat lower per cent of the births in the Territory.

Research has been made into various causes of diseases and epidemics with a view of improving sanitary conditions and the public health, and a comprehensive system of reports compiled by the board of health has been inaugurated which will add much to the efficiency of the system.

The statistics at hand show the total number of births during the past fiscal year to be 3,068, while the total number of deaths during the same period was 3,049, as shown by the following tables:

Table of births.

	Apache.	Cochise.	Coconino.	Gila.	Graham.	Maricopa.	Mohave.	Navajo.	Pima.	Pinal.	Santa Cruz.	Yavapai.	Yuma.	Males.	Females.	Unstated.	Total.
Native white	54	390	31	164	93	413	26	113	123	47	21	133	53	870	779	12	1,661
Native Mexican	30	35	12	17	30	108	10	22	59	46	7	16	44	236	198	2	436
Foreign white	2	160	11	47	32	21	5	5	13	2	1	40	7	194	152	....	346
Foreign Mexican	1	113	8	22	123	63	4	7	63	22	8	30	14	266	208	4	478
Indian	9	....	1	23	....	2	....	182	3	....	....	....	1	114	107	....	221
Negro	....	4	....	3	....	6	....	....	5	....	....	3	....	12	9	....	21
Chinese	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3
Males	55	273	40	138	157	323	20	173	148	65	18	126	58	1,694	.....	.....	.....
Females	40	326	23	136	117	285	24	156	120	51	19	96	61	.....	1,454	.....	.....
Unstated	1	3	1	2	4	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	18	.....
1909.																	
July	6	48	1	23	22	45	2	13	27	6	2	27	3	.....	.....	....	225
August	10	60	6	28	34	60	1	20	8	13	4	19	10	.....	.....	....	273
September	9	55	2	18	32	61	5	20	20	14	2	17	14	.....	.....	....	267
October	5	82	3	21	23	45	3	33	19	10	5	21	14	.....	.....	....	284
November	9	56	4	16	29	56	....	23	27	8	3	21	14	.....	.....	....	266
December	3	61	11	31	31	50	4	23	33	7	4	27	8	.....	.....	....	293
1910.																	
January	7	61	4	22	35	49	4	34	18	14	....	18	14	.....	.....	....	280
February	5	50	2	24	38	43	1	40	19	12	6	12	11	.....	.....	....	263
March	7	57	6	22	34	85	10	37	32	5	3	9	11	.....	.....	....	318
April	12	50	4	23	....	40	5	23	23	9	3	20	5	.....	.....	....	217
May	15	67	8	24	....	45	3	34	19	11	3	11	6	.....	.....	....	247
June	8	54	13	24	....	34	9	29	23	8	2	20	9	.....	.....	....	233
Total	96	702	64	276	278	613	45	329	268	117	37	222	119	.....	.....	....	3,166
Stillbirths	4	26	1	9	8	9	2	9	15	1	2	6	6	.....	.....	....	98
Total live births	92	676	63	267	270	604	43	320	253	116	35	216	113	.....	.....	....	3,068
Twin births	2	11	1	1	2	3	a 1	1	1	....	....	4	1	.....	.....	....	28

a Triplets.

Table of deaths.

[Stillbirths excluded.]

Classification.	Apache.	Cochise.	Coconino.	Gila.	Graham.	Maricopa.	Mohave.	Navajo.	Pima.	Pinal.	Santa Cruz.	Yavapai.	Yuma.
Typhoid fever	1	19	1	11	10	23	2	.....	4	2	.....	1	6
Malarial fever	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	3	.....	3	.....	14	.....	.....	8	3	2	.....	2
Scarlet fever	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Whooping cough	11	1	32	31	12	6	.....	26	19	2	1	6	.....
Diphtheria and croup	.....	1	3	3	9	5	.....	1	3	1	.....	4	.....
Influenza	1	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....
Other epidemic diseases	1	5	.....	.....	4	5	1	1	5	1	2	.....	.....
Tuberculosis pulmonalis	.....	32	8	7	6	254	2	2	97	8	3	23	19
Tuberculosis acquired in Arizona	3	22	2	25	11	37	3	13	47	5	3	10	10
Tubercular meningitis	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Tubercular meningitis acquired in Arizona	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other forms of tuberculosis acquired in Arizona	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis	.....	2	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cancer, malignant tumor	.....	9	.....	2	3	15	.....	1	12	3	5	5	.....
Simple meningitis	1	11	.....	4	2	14	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	2
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	2	6	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	7	3	2	7	4
Organic heart disease	2	23	3	7	5	30	1	4	19	1	4	16	5
Acute bronchitis	.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic bronchitis	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia (excluding broncho-pneumonia)	2	48	6	30	19	49	2	3	22	10	9	8	4
Broncho-pneumonia	2	3	.....	2	7	11	.....	.....	22	.....	4	3	.....
Other diseases of the circulatory system	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1
Diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	.....	1	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....
Diarrheal diseases (under 2 years)	3	55	7	13	45	44	.....	13	63	10	4	5	13
Appendicitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	1	6	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Bright's disease and nephritis	1	25	.....	4	7	36	1	1	3	.....	8	12	2
Diseases of women (not cancer)	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal septicemia	.....	5	2	2	1	2	.....	4	7	1	1	1	.....
Other puerperal accidents	1	5	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	1
Congenital debility and malformation	1	48	5	9	9	28	3	10	19	8	4	12	3
Old age	.....	6	1	1	5	18	1	4	6	3	.....	.....	1
Accidental gunshot wounds	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	1	2	.....
Injuries by machinery	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mines and quarries	.....	21	.....	10	4	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	7	.....
Railroad accidents and injuries	.....	8	2	4	1	5	.....	3	7	8	.....	7	1
Injuries by horses and vehicles	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1
Other accidental injuries	.....	9	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	4	.....
Suicide	.....	9	.....	6	2	10	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7	1
Homicide	.....	9	1	4	2	1	.....	1	4	4	3	5	1
Other external causes	1	14	.....	8	7	18	1	4	3	1	.....	2	5
All other causes	2	50	6	18	17	61	2	11	63	9	5	20	16
Ill-defined causes	10	20	6	13	16	22	1	69	14	2	1	16	7
Males	27	314	34	151	122	509	18	93	322	59	48	147	90
Females	23	201	22	84	103	256	5	87	206	34	24	50	20
White	14	308	38	130	52	522	20	33	196	37	28	149	60
Mexican	11	201	13	46	168	213	2	16	274	52	40	36	48
Indian	25	1	4	50	.....	6	1	129	45	3	1	1	1
Other	.....	5	1	9	5	24	.....	2	13	1	3	11	1
Under 1 year	13	146	10	47	60	103	3	48	109	19	13	21	19
1 to 4 years	12	49	9	27	49	69	1	41	91	11	8	14	13
5 to 14 years	6	16	.....	19	17	22	1	21	19	3	5	4	2
15 to 24 years	5	40	8	23	20	80	1	12	59	13	5	13	5
25 to 34 years	1	69	10	33	23	140	4	12	85	13	9	36	16
35 to 44 years	3	62	8	32	19	128	4	16	60	9	10	29	14
45 to 54 years	3	50	3	15	8	70	1	8	32	8	8	22	15
55 to 64 years	2	36	5	15	11	54	5	6	30	7	5	24	8
65 years and over	5	44	3	23	14	96	3	16	39	9	7	33	16
Unstated	.....	3	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	2
Total	50	515	56	235	225	765	23	180	528	93	72	197	110

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The Territory is in better financial condition than ever before in its history. Territorial, county, and municipal bonds are selling at a high premium and are largely sought by investors. At the close of the fiscal year the cash on hand in the territorial treasury to the credit of the various funds amounted to $507,721.97, an increase over the previous year of $145,277.74.

The total revenues for the year were $1,121,381.48, an increase of $205,891.28 over the previous year.

The actual revenue received from taxes and other sources, the items of which were considered in estimating required revenue to cover appropriations authorized by law, was made up as follows:

Revenue of Territory from taxes and other sources.

Territorial taxes, 80-cent levy	$657,809.52
Territorial road taxes	138,059.23
Tax to cover interest on county and city funded debt	115,854.83
Pinal County (Florence bridge)	5,000.00
Incorporation fees	42,701.30
Bank interest, territorial deposits	4,286.30
Tax on telephone companies	2,638.47
Tax on telegraph companies	385.22
Tax on express companies	715.52
Railroad liquor license tax	1,200.00
Capitol building rent account	2,860.10
Asylum for the insane, earnings	1,534.30
Territorial prison earnings	11,238.34
Miscellaneous small items not considered in estimating required revenue	2,589.82
Total	986,872.95

The increase in revenue was largely due to a substantial advance in the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the Territory, added to which were increases derived from special sources and not taken into account in making estimates of required revenue, as follows:

Revenue from special sources.

Agricultural college fund provided by United States Government	$40,000.00
Insurance taxes and fees received from territorial secretary	36,496.19
License and inspection fees received from live-stock sanitary board and used by board in its administration of the live-stock interests of Arizona	19,247.36
National forest, school, and road fund received from United States Government for distribution to counties in which forest reserves are located from which revenues were received	38,313.45
University land rentals included in statement of revenue received from Coconino County	451.53
Total revenues from special sources	134,508.53

The total expenditures for the year were $976,103.74, which include all expenditures from special items of income shown in the above table. The net decrease over the previous year including these items was $13,266.74, while the decrease in expenditure for all purposes for which actual revenue was provided was $103,123.16.

This decrease is largely due to the more economical management of territorial institutions as a result of improvements made within the

past few years in buildings and equipment, as well as to the fact that expenditures for new improvements have not been necessary.

The following itemized statement, taken from the territorial treasurer's report, shows the receipts and disbursements for the past fiscal year:

Receipts and disbursements for the year ended June 30, 1910.

Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Agricultural college	$40,000.00	$35,000.00
Asylum for insane	57,448.10	57,530.67
Asylum for insane, improvement	5,508.21	24,781.13
Asylum for insane, interest	1,068.95	1,025.00
Capitol building	1,510.10	1,954.86
Capitol, interest	5,755.82	7,500.00
Florence bridge	16,016.45	16,016.45
General	250,036.68	219,368.37
Interest	156,967.94	164,668.26
Industrial school	22,425.90	20,701.11
Industrial school, improvement		313.90
License and inspection	19,247.36	15,041.70
Northern Arizona Normal School	18,098.43	20,027.60
Northern Arizona Normal Dormitory	11,016.45	9.90
Northern Arizona normal, improvement		1,016.45
National forest school and road	38,313.45	38,313.45
Pioneers' Home building	25,180.45	973.95
Prison building	91,075.00	76,641.95
Prison	70,441.19	63,257.18
Ranger		22,252.38
Redemption World's Fair bonds	6,578.10	
Redemption fund, six per cent bonds	13,979.45	15,000.00
Tempe Normal School	40,000.00	47,432.12
Tempe Normal School building	9,500.00	15,777.71
Territorial School	61,494.69	65,943.76
Territorial road	153,059.23	36,342.95
University	35,951.53	36,266.62
University building	11,803.45	10,852.42
University, interest (par. 3663–1901)	1,315.62	1,250.00
University, interest (act 47, 1903)	575.61	550.00
	1,164,367.06	1,015,809.89
Deduct for transfers	44,445.58	44,445.58
Total	1,119,921.48	971,364.31

The territorial treasurer is authorized by law to deposit public funds in the banks of the Territory, the bank in each case being required to furnish bonds to insure the Territory against loss.

During the last fiscal year the average amount of territorial funds on deposit was $441,279, on which the banks were required to pay interest to the amount of $4,286.30. At the close of the year the funds on deposit were as follows:

Territorial funds on deposit June 30, 1910.

The Bank of Arizona	$140,000.00
The Phoenix National Bank	24,644.50
The National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix	5,384.22
The Prescott National Bank	40,000.00
The Bank of Bisbee	76,000.00
The Valley Bank, Phoenix	58,332.57
First National Bank of Clifton	10,000.00
Southern Arizona Bank and Trust Company, Tucson	10,000.00
First National Bank of Globe	20,000.00
Consolidated National Bank, Tucson	23,000.00
Navajo-Apache Bank and Trust Company, Winslow	13,000.00
Mesa City Bank	5,000.00
The Bank of Benson	1,807.50
Guaranty Trust Company of New York	68,093.26
The Bank of Douglas	10,000.00
The Bank of Safford	20,000.00
Total	525,262.05

TERRITORIAL DEBT.

During the past year the territorial bonded indebtedness was reduced $43,000. Of this amount $41,000 was paid by the Territory and $2,000 by the city of Tombstone. The bonds retired were a part of the 6 per cent territorial funding bonds maturing in the year 1913. There is still outstanding of this issue $10,000, but provision will be made in the tax levy for a further retirement of $5,000 of these bonds during the current fiscal year.

In 1909 the tax levy provided for the retirement of $13,000 of these bonds, but the revenue received from the levy made permitted a retirement of $15,000. In addition to this amount, by applying the surplus funds in the territorial bond-interest fund, the territorial treasurer was able to provide for the retirement early in January, 1910, of $26,000 of these bonds. This expenditure of $26,000 from the territorial bond-interest fund could in no manner create a deficit through the subsequent payment of territorial interest obligations, and the Territory thus effected a saving in interest of $3,210 by the transaction.

The city of Tombstone purchased $2,000 of funding bonds and sent them to the territorial treasurer for cancellation and credit on its territorial funded indebtedness.

All counties and cities have paid the interest accruing on their funded debt during the year as fast as it became due, and in addition Pima County paid its second installment of $17,505.15 past due bond interest.

In addition to the bonds redeemed during the year there has accumulated $18,970.99 for the redemption of bonds as shown by the following statements:

Redemption fund, 6 per cent bonds, June 30, 1910.

Balance July 1, 1909	$1,221.32	
Receipts from counties	13,978.45	
Disbursements		$15,000.00
Balance June 30, 1910		199.77
	15,199.77	15,199.77

Redemption fund World's Fair bonds, June 30, 1910.

Balance July 1, 1909	$12,193.12	
Receipts from counties	6,578.10	
Balance June 30, 1910		$18,771.22
	18,771.22	18,771.22

Itemized statement of bonded indebtedness of Territory, by issues, June 30, 1910.

Bond issue.	Cause of bond issue.	Time.	Interest.	Amount.
		Years.	*Per cent.*	
Jan. 15, 1888	Territorial indebtedness	25	6	$10,000.00
July 1, 1892	Territorial exhibit at World's Fair	20	5	30,000.00
July 15, 1892	Territorial, county, and city indebtedness	50	5	2,000,000.00
Jan. 15, 1896	Territorial and county indebtedness	50	5	300,000.00
June 1, 1898	Construction, capitol building	50	5	100,000.00
Jan. 2, 1902	Improvements, University of Arizona	20	5	25,000.00
Jan. 1, 1903	Territorial exhibit, Louisiana Purchase Exposition	20	5	30,000.00
Jan. 15, 1903	Territorial and county indebtedness	50	5	92,000.00
Jan. 15, 1903	Indebtedness, Pima County railroad bonds	50	3	318,275.29
Jan. 1, 1904	Improvements, asylum for the insane	50	5	20,000.00
July 15, 1904	Territorial and county indebtedness	50	5	94,000.00
Mar. 1, 1905	Expense, university experiment station	20	5	11,000.00
Jan. 15, 1906	Indebtedness, Pima County	50	4	25,000.00
	Total debt			3,055,275.29
	City and county indebtedness, funded			2,098,302.86
	Actual territorial debt after deducting city and county funded debt			956,972.43

RECAPITULATION.

City and county indebetdness, funded		$2,098,302.86
Territorial debt, funded	$740,972.43	
World's Fair	30,000.00	
Construction, capitol building	100,000.00	
Improvements, University of Arizona	25,000.00	
Louisiana Purchase Exposition	30,000.00	
Improvements, asylum for the insane	20,000.00	
University experiment station	11,000.00	
Territorial indebtedness		956,972.43
Total debt		3,055,275.29

Bonded city, county, and territorial debt, segregated June 30, 1910.

Apache County	$43,473.50	Tucson city	$27,423.71
Coconino County	159,000.99	Tombstone city	11,812.38
Graham County	147,364.70	Navajo County	38,000.00
Gila County	44,781.36	Santa Cruz County	31,000.00
Maricopa County	281,646.43		
Mohave County	105,363.29	Total city and county indebtedness	2,098,302.86
Pima County	553,515.34	Territorial indebtedness	956,972.43
Pinal County	136,138.08		
Yavapai County	338,740.07	Total debt	3,055,275.29
Yuma County	88,791.11		
Prescott city	91,261.90		

Tax levies of counties and cities to cover interest on their respective funded debts.

	Interest.	Rate.
Apache County	$2,173.68	$0.16
Coconino County	7,950.06	.21
Gila County	2,239.08	.04
Graham County	7,368.24	.09
Maricopa County	14,081.82	.09
Mohave County	5,268.16	.30
Navajo County	1,900.00	.11
Pima County	21,060.26	.30
Pima County (previous years)	17,505.13	.23
Pinal County	6,806.90	.26
Santa Cruz County	1,550.00	.08
Yavapai County	16,937.00	.18
Yuma County	4,439.56	.13
Prescott city	4,563.10	.20
Tombstone city	590.62	.26
Tucson city	1,371.20	.04

BANKS.

The year just ended has been one of unusual prosperity to the banks of the Territory. Despite the more or less unsatisfactory business conditions in some parts of the Territory, the banks, especially the larger institutions, nearly all show substantial growth. There were no failures recorded during the year, though some of the smaller institutions are not in a very satisfactory condition.

The following small banks voluntarily closed their business:

Miners and Merchants Bank, branch, Lowell.
Bank of Bisbee, branch, Lowell.
Bank of Bisbee, branch, Naco.
Farmers and Merchants Bank, Yuma.
Cooke & Co., Globe.
Bank of Gleeson, Gleeson.

Eight new banks were established in the Territory, besides three branch banks, as follows:

	Paid-up capital.
Parker Bank and Trust Company, Parker	$10,600
Commercial Bank of Parker, Parker	10,000
Merchants and Stock Growers Bank, Holbrook	25,000
Bank of Lowell, Lowell	25,000
Cooke & Co., Globe	25,000
Bank of Miami, Miami	15,000
Citizens Bank, Thatcher	12,000
Bank of Gleeson, Gleeson	5,000

The Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, of Morenci, established branch banks at Miami, Winkleman, and Ray.

The Navajo County Bank at Winslow, the Navajo County Bank branch at Holbrook, and the Apache County Bank and Trust Company at St. Johns were consolidated and reorganized under the name of the Navajo-Apache Bank and Trust Company, with the main bank established at Winslow and branch banks at Holbrook and St. Johns.

The Bank of Kelvin, with a branch at Ray, was reorganized under the name of the Ray State Bank, with the main bank at Ray and a branch at Kelvin.

The following-named banks show increases in paid-up capital stock during the past year:

Union Bank and Trust Company, Phoenix	$25,000 to $50,000
Merchants and Stock Growers Bank, Holbrook	25,000 to 50,000
Willcox Bank and Trust Company, Willcox	15,000 to 23,500

At the close of the fiscal year there were the following number of financial institutions operating in the Territory:

Territorial banks	37
Territorial banks, branches	13
National banks	13
Building and loan associations	7
	70

Condensed statement of condition of financial institutions.

Aggregate capital of territorial banks on June 30, 1910	$1,369,380.00
Aggregate surplus and undivided profits on June 30, 1910	995,155.35
Increase in aggregate resources of the territorial banks during the year.	1,546,946.89
Increase in aggregate resources of national banks	761,733.82
Total increase	2,308,680.71
Increase in deposits of—	
Territorial banks	1,418,429.29
National banks	609,670.63
Total increase in deposits	2,028,099.92
Aggregate resources of all banking institutions in Arizona for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:	
Territorial banks	13,844,739.98
National banks	10,148,009.37
Total bank resources	23,992,749.35
Building and loan associations	925,545.71
Total resources	24,918,295.06

The following abstracts of reports of the condition of territorial and national banks and building and loan associations for the years 1909 and 1910 give a comprehensive idea of the increase in the financial condition of the Territory:

Abstract of reports of the condition of territorial banks of Arizona.

	June 23, 1909 (33 banks).	June 30, 1910 (37 banks).
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts	$6,322,697.79	$7,790,395.26
Bonds, stocks, and other securities	1,050,122.28	1,172,949.82
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	650,273.69	736,285.20
Expense account	153,530.40	104,891.38
Cash and due from banks	4,121,222.93	4,040,218.32
Total	12,297,847.09	13,844,793.98
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	1,213,450.00	1,369,380.00
Surplus	561,886.92	589,364.32
Undivided profits	399,084.91	405,791.03
Deposits and due banks	9,985,775.20	11,404,204.49
Rediscounts and other liabilities	137,650.06	76,000.14
Total	12,297,847.09	13,844,793.98

Abstract of reports of the condition of national banks of Arizona.

	June 23, 1909 (13 banks).	June 30, 1910 (13 banks).
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts	$3,991,826.81	$4,924,799.64
United States bonds	1,020,539.37	980,657.75
Securities, etc	636,859.21	616,127.99
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	304,741.61	334,912.22
Cash and due banks	3,432,308.55	3,291,511.77
Total	9,386,275.55	10,148,009.37
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	930,000.00	980,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	796,750.77	884,732.52
Circulation	692,960.00	703,560.00
Deposits and due banks	6,963,735.33	7,573,405.96
Bills payable and other liabilities	2,829.45	6,310.89
Total	9,386,275.55	10,148,009.37

Comparative condensed statement of the reports of the condition of the building and loan associations of Arizona.

	June 23, 1909 (7 associations).	June 30, 1910 (7 associations).
RESOURCES.		
Loans on real estate	$726,205.78	$828,431.14
Loans on stock	18,774.42	16,923.50
Real estate	29,575.62	28,209.43
Sundry accounts	22,177.91	24,788.96
Cash on hand	50,618.48	27,192.68
Total	847,352.21	925,545.71
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	653,612.04	772,599.08
Undivided profits	33,450.15	28,691.58
Sundry accounts	5,019.54	119,112.05
Bills payable	155,270.48	5,143.00
Total	847,352.21	925,545.71

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The secretary of the Territory, in his report to this office, states that there are at present 112 insurance companies authorized to transact business in the Territory, of which there are 67 fire insurance companies, 22 life insurance companies, 16 miscellaneous insurance companies, and 7 underwriting agencies. This shows a gain of 6 companies during the fiscal year, of which there were 4 fire, 1 life, and 1 underwriting companies.

The premium receipts collected by the various companies doing business in the Territory during the year ended December 31, 1909, aggregated $1,701,872.07, a gain of $160,050.35 over the previous year.

In compliance with the insurance laws of the Territory, a tax of 2 per cent was levied on this amount by the secretary. This tax amounted to $34,037.32, which was $3,200.98 in excess of the amount collected during the previous year. This amount was covered into the territorial treasury and placed to the credit of the school fund.

In addition to the insurance companies, there are 13 surety and bonding companies entered in the Territory. The law requires that all companies of this nature must file with the governor quarterly financial statements showing their assets and liabilities. On account of the unsatisfactory showing of its statement, the license of the Globe Surety and Bonding Company was revoked in May, 1910, but all other statements disclose a satisfactory financial standing and profitable business.

INCORPORATIONS.

For the year ended June 30, 1910, the fees received by the Territory through the office of the territorial auditor from organizers of corporations amounted to $42,772.30, as against $41,307.90 for the previous year, as shown by the following statement:

Statement of the incorporation fees received by the territorial auditor during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

1909.	
July	$3,207.60
August	3,253.10
September	2,983.40
October	3,239.40
November	3,333.00
December	3,169.40
1910.	
January	3,538.00
February	3,487.20
March	4,178.40
April	4,592.00
May	3,949.00
June	3,841.80
Total	42,772.30

TAXATION.

The assessed valuation of taxable property of the Territory for the year 1910 shows an increase over the previous year of $3,442,163.79. This very satisfactory condition made it possible for the board of equalization to lower the tax rate from 80 to 70 cents on each $100 of assessed values.

While there has been but a comparatively small increase in the assessed valuation of mining property, due principally to the uncertainty of the metal market, all other classes of property show a marked increase, and especially irrigable land and real estate.

Of the increase of $3,442,162.79 for the whole Territory, the assessed valuation of property in Maricopa County shows the greatest gain, being $1,769,226.33, due to the additional acreage of land brought into cultivation, as well as to a substantial increase in value of all classes of property.

The rate of taxation in the several counties for local purposes—county government, county improvements, schools and roads, and interest on that portion of the public debt which is of local origin—continues in most cases to decrease, the increase in the rate, wherever an increase is shown, being due in part to the levy for the building of a system of territorial highways and to various public improvements.

The following is a comparative statement of the rates of taxation in the several counties during the past five years:

Rate of taxation, 1906–1910.

County.	Total tax per $100.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Apache	$3.75	$3.70	$3.10	$3.80	$3.30
Cochise	2.65	2.00	2.00	2.30	2.75
Coconino	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.25	3.25
Gila	3.22	3.50	2.84	3.30	3.00
Graham	2.50	2.00	2.00	3.15	3.05
Maricopa	2.10	2.15	2.16	3.02	2.55
Mohave	4.00	3.80	3.75	4.00	3.75
Navajo	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.20	2.95
Pima	2.85	2.80	3.05	3.50	3.40
Pinal	3.50	3.50	3.00	4.10	3.00
Santa Cruz	3.70	3.80	3.80	3.85	3.20
Yavapai	3.00	2.50	2.30	2.40	2.30
Yuma	3.50	3.60	3.40	3.45	3.51

Tax levy for the year 1910 on each $100.

Asylum for the insane fund (chap. 106, sec. 1, laws 1909)	$0.0700
Asylum for the insane improvement fund (chap. 107, sec. 4, laws 1909)	.0070
Asylum for the insane interest fund (act 73, laws 1903)	.0012
Capitol interest fund (act 9, laws 1897)	.0060
General fund (par. 3831, R. S. Arizona 1901)	.2775
Interest fund (par. 2047, organic law of Arizona)	.0440
Northern Arizona Normal School fund (chap. 106, sec. 5, laws 1909)	.0230
Prison fund (chap. 106, sec. 3, laws 1909)	.0730
Sinking fund, redemption World's Fair bonds (act 103, laws 1891)	.0072
Six per cent funding bond redemption fund (chap. 100, sec. 14, laws 1907)	.0060
St. Louis Exposition bond interest fund (act 86, laws 1901)	.0018
Tempe Normal School fund (chap. 106, sec. 4, laws 1909)	.0500
Tempe Normal School building fund (chap. 107, sec. 15, laws 1909)	.0130
Territorial Industrial School fund (chap. 106, sec. 2, laws 1909)	.0280
Territorial school fund (chap. 67, sec. 6, laws 1907)	.0300
University fund (chap. 106, sec. 6, laws 1909)	.0440
University building fund (chap. 107, sec. 16, laws 1909)	.0150
University interest fund (par. 3663, R. S. 1901)	.0015
World's Fair bond interest fund (act 103, laws 1891)	.0018
Total territorial tax levy	.7000

Total valuation, by counties, for the year 1910.

Apache	$1,481,309.94
Cochise	19,323,763.03
Coconino	3,929,228.85
Gila	6,498,520.33
Graham	8,489,610.34
Maricopa	17,779,942.99
Mohave	1,982,275.29
Navajo	1,938,850.61
Pima	8,058,330.33
Pinal	2,702,111.71
Santa Cruz	2,271,294.54
Yavapai	9,719,993.88
Yuma	3,738,139.66
Total valuation	87,913,371.50
Less exemption	1,787,145.15
Total subject to taxation	86,126,226.35

Comparative statement of total tax rolls for the years 1907–1910.

County.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Apache	$1,070,827.91	$1,085,918.55	$1,398,035.91	$1,481,309.94
Cochise	20,739,715.55	20,128,808.97	19,263,032.72	19,323,763.03
Coconino	3,808,059.09	4,302,299.43	4,463,174.89	3,929,228.85
Gila	4,797,387.28	5,571,501.01	5,721,392.74	6,498,520.33
Graham	7,576,943.12	8,199,123.03	8,182,337.97	8,489,610.34
Maricopa	13,414,572.40	14,264,755.53	16,010,716.66	17,779,942.99
Mohave	1,641,181.84	1,619,098.11	1,661,246.23	1,982,275.29
Navajo	1,715,726.06	1,844,872.63	1,467,979.97	1,938,850.61
Pima	6,916,973.48	7,230,446.02	7,737,374.94	8,058,330.33
Pinal	2,096,978.01	2,479,415.37	2,491,760.02	2,702,111.71
Santa Cruz	1,641,414.34	1,731,905.05	2,197,934.33	2,271,294.54
Yavapai	9,722,166.77	10,244,987.80	9,639,088.91	9,719,993.88
Yuma	2,564,053.26	2,639,072.09	3,512,328.87	3,783,139.66
Total valuation	77,705,251.11	81,342,203.59	83,746,403.96	87,913,371.50
Less exemption	333,095.00	704,662.10	1,062,341.40	1,787,145.15
Total value for assessment	77,372,156.11	80,637,541.49	82,684,062.56	86,126,226.35

Aggregate valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1910.

Description of property.	Quantity.	Valuation.
Cultivated lands ..... acres	24,125.75	$324,207.95
Cultivated land, irrigated ..... do	186,276.65	7,320,986.25
Uncultivated land ..... do	1,102,294.94	4,015,452.47
Railroad land grants ..... do	2,317,624.93	637,879.28
Other land grants ..... do	211,430.20	326,233.95
Productive patented mines	1,538.3	10,736,686.43
Improvements on productive patented mines	.....	1,758,769.00
Nonproductive patented mines (3,971.33) ..... acres	72,205.62	2,556,287.33
Improvements on nonproductive patented mines	.....	1,314,867.40
Patented mill sites	93	23,071.00
Improvements on patented mill sites	.....	4,900.00
Productive unpatented mines and mining claims (included in productive mines)	.....	.....
Improvements on productive unpatented mines and mining claims	.....	99,160.00
Improvements on nonproductive unpatented mines and mining claims	.....	464,560.00
Smelters (not included in improvements on mines and mining claims as classified above)	.....	2,756,291.00
Town and city lots	.....	11,001,094.55
Improvements	.....	11,943,022.75
Banks	64	2,013,511.06
Horses:		
Range	17,775	196,424.00
Work	15,701	604,182.00
Saddle	11,171	289,236.50
Stallions	199	29,160.00
Mules	2,390	97,223.00
Asses	2,210	13,696.00
Cattle:		
Range and stock	412,250	4,166,968.00
Beef	1,818	36,615.00
Milch cows	12,303	306,284.00
Bulls	3,183	82,320.00

Aggregate of valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1910—Cont'd.

Description of property.	Quantity.	Valuation.
Sheep	591,576	$1,251,878.00
Goats	80,765	153,101.50
Swine	3,746	12,552.00
Bucks	740	3,700.00
Calves	3,973	19,865.00
Ostriches	4,019	216,845.00
Railroads:		
Main line ..miles..	1,082.31	10,716,630.20
Main line (estimated) ..do..	386.76	2,507,661.84
All other property		9,912,049.04
		87,913,371.50
Less exemptions		1,787,145.15
Total value of all property		86,126,226.35

Final valuation placed on railroad property for the year 1910.

Name.	Miles.	Rate.	Total.
Arizona Commercial Copper Co	4.50	$5,000.00	$22,500.00
Arizona Copper Co. (Limited)	7.50	4,500.00	33,750.00
Arizona Eastern R. R. Co.:			
Maricopa and Phoenix Division	43.26	8,870.00	383,716.20
Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Division	139.41	9,600.00	1,338,336.00
Arizona and Colorado Division	34.98	3,000.00	104,940.00
Arizona and New Mexico Ry. Co	40.00	7,000.00	280,000.00
Central Arizona Ry. Co	15.00	2,000.00	30,000.00
Congress Consolidated Mines Co. (Limited)	3.60	1,000.00	3,600.00
El Paso and Southwestern R. R. Co	89.40	12,050.00	1,077,270.00
Grand Canyon Ry. Co	63.58	6,000.00	381,480.00
Greenlaw Lumber Co	5.00	2,000.00	10,000.00
Johnson, Dragoon and Northern Ry. Co	8.25	2,000.00	16,500.00
Mexico and Colorado R. R. Co	34.70	3,000.00	104,100.00
Morenci Southern Ry. Co	18.00	5,600.00	100,800.00
New Mexico and Arizona R. R. Co	87.80	6,500.00	570,700.00
Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Co	4.00	10,750.00	43,000.00
Ray Consolidated Copper Co	7.00	3,500.00	24,500.00
Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Co	8.00	2,000.00	16,000.00
Southern Pacific R. R. Co	392.50	15,000.00	5,887,500.00
The Twin Buttes R. R. Co	28.00	2,352.00	65,856.00
United Verde and Pacific Ry. Co	26.26	5,500.00	144,430.00
Western Arizona Ry. Co	21.57	3,600.00	77,652.00
	1,082.31	.....	10,716,630.20
The Pullman Co	.....	.....	93,282.91
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co. (estimated)	386.76	.....	2,507,661.84
Total valuation railroad property	.....	.....	13,317,574.95

Valuation for the year 1910, determined by the territorial board of railroads, which are exempt from taxation by territorial statute, of rate of taxation as fixed by act of Congress.

Name.	Miles.	Rate per mile.	Total.
Arizona and Colorado Ry. Co	106.990	$4,500	$481,455.00
Arizona Southern R. R. Co	20.300	6,000	121,800.00
Arizona and Swansea R. R. Co	22.000	6,000	132,000.00
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. Co	386.760	15,000	5,801,400.00
Bradshaw Mountain R. R. Co	35.650	5,500	196,075.00
El Paso and Southwestern R. R. Co	59.300	12,000	711,600.00
Phoenix and Eastern R. R. Co	95.261	5,000	476,305.00
Prescott and Eastern R. R. Co	26.400	6,000	158,400.00
Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Ry. Co	195.350	9,000	1,758,150.00
Shannon Arizona Ry. Co	10.700	10,000	107,000.00
Total	958.711	.....	9,944,185.00
Less estimated taxable valuation of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. Co	.....	.....	2,507,661.84
Valuation of railroad property exempt from taxation	.....	.....	7,436,523.16

Gross product for the year 1909 of the mines and mining claims of Arizona, compiled from the verified statements filed with the territorial auditor, in compliance with chapter 20, Laws 1907.

Name of company.	County.	Mining district.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Iron.	Sulphur.	Total value.
			Pounds.	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Arizona United Mining Co	Cochise	Johnson	237,600	15.000	2,400.000					$32,391.36
Calumet and Arizona Mining Co.	do	Warren	27,747,853	5,660.857	191,234.230					3,817,727.56
Commonwealth Mining Co	do	Turquoise		2,716.430	228,470.690					173,817.87
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.	do	Warren	84,802,147	8,674.543	601,828.040	437,601				11,516,975.71
Denn-Arizona Copper Co	do	do	99,222	41.196						13,732.57
Great Western Copper Co	do	Turquoise	455,219							59,096.53
Herschell Mining and Milling Co.	do	Tombstone		329.050	47,508.000					31,269.50
Shannon Copper Co. (Incorporated).	do	Turquoise	283,597	596.634	47,485.050					73,605.21
Shattuck-Arizona Copper Co	do	Warren	1,787,649							232,072.64
Superior and Pittsburg Copper Co.	do	do	24,440,410	3,856.388	169,177.060					3,339,696.83
Tombstone Consolidated Mines Co. (Limited).	do	Tombstone		1,862.000	137,593.000	1,453,747	891,395			220,524.12
Wolverine and Arizona Mining Co.	do	Warren	301,274							39,111.50
Arizona Commercial Copper Co.	Gila	Globe	1,171,450		16,827.380					160,744.24
The Gibson Copper Co	do	Summit	667,405							86,642.57
Globe Consolidated Copper Co.	do	Globe	58,832	25.490	834.360			556,420	553,090	12,418.84
Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Co.	do	do	25,397,475	580.615	50,988.610					3,335,362.16
Superior and Boston Copper Co.	do	do	745,501		20,414.000					107,294.76
The United Globe Mines	do	do	3,674,728	33.690	43,486.000					500,146.15
Warrior Copper Co	do	do	3,594,084					1,641,420		470,687.53
Arizona Copper Co. (Limited)	Graham	Copper Mountain	31,150,263							4,043,927.15
Clifton Copper Mines (Limited).	do	Greenlee	125,760							16,326.16
Detroit Copper Mining Co	do	Copper Mountain	23,688,735							3,088,253.56
New England and Clifton Copper Co.	do	Greenlee	1,081,695		20,161.720					150,809.54
Shannon Copper Co	do	Clifton	15,379,588	1,233.059	43,751.740					2,044,598.90
Standard Consolidated Copper Co.	do	do	37,724		2,154.000					6,006.63
Standard Copper Mines	do	do	459,794							59,720.45
Vulture Mines Co	Maricopa	Vulture		1,032.970	250.660					21,480.60
Arizona Gold Mines Co	Mohave	Maynard		330.000	42.000					6,852.73
Grand Gulch Mining Co	do	Bentley	299,154		1,720.000					39,722.02
Gold Road Mining and Exploration Co.	do	San Francisco		3,481.000	2,800.654					73,395.18
Tom Reed Gold Mines Co	do	do		11,008.357	4,311.820					229,763.47

Union Basin Mining Co	do	Wallapai		778.510	2,098.440		5,161,750			301,223.65
El Tiro Copper Co	Pima	Silverbell	221,419							28,744.61
Helvetia Copper Co	do	Helvetia	841,675							109,266.25
Imperial Copper Co	do	Silverbell	10,115,355		121,782.000					1,375,896.77
Twin Buttes Mining and Smelting Co.	do	Pima	1,097,550	9,800.000						147,531.23
Mohawk Gold Mines Co	Pinal	Old Hat		2,549.000	347.000					52,866.54
Ray Consolidated Copper Co	do	Mineral Creek	605,108		324.704					78,722.35
Cleopatra Copper Co	Yavapai	Verde	98,000							12,722.36
The Congress Consolidated Mines Co. (Limited).	do	Martinez	2,979	8,710.452	16,176.097					188,762.95
Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co.	do	Big Bug	82,250	59.000	3,055.000					13,470.60
Grand Canyon Lime and Cement Co.	do	Unknown							[a] 16,031	56,108.50
Ideal Mining and Development Co.	do	Big Bug	189,107	6,256.570	47,001.000					178,080.14
Miller Brothers	do	do							[b] 22,589	22,589.00
Monica Mines Co	do	Weaver		1,815.000						37,516.05
Poland Mining Co	do	Big Bug	16,107	6,135.800	15,344.260	261,754		804,650		150,017.10
Puntenney Lime Co	do	Lime Stone Canyon							[a] 7,300	25,550.00
Tiger Gold Mining Co	do	Tiger	4,802	1,226.560	2,725.970			143,170		27,738.30
United Verde Copper Co	do	Verde	36,695,259	17,019.890	495,478.830					5,370,766.10
Gold Star Mining Co	Yuma	King of Arizona		24,489.000	9,937.000					511,305.48
King of Arizona	do	do		11,853.788						245,017.80
Little Butte Consolidated Mines Co.	do	Pedmosa	46,170	108.000				179,687		8,675.37
			297,702,940	132,278.849	2,347,709.315	2,153,102	6,053,145	3,325,347	599,010	42,946,745.19

[a] Tons lime.

[b] Tons silica.